S. No.	*State/U.T.*	*Monthly normal quota*	*Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)*	*Festival quota for each year*
1	2	3	4	5
34.	Tripura	1001	50	302
35.	Uttar pradesh	52926	2646	15936
36.	West Bengal	25888	1294	7796
	TOTAL	333068	16654	99,950

*Includes increase in quota of 1032 tonnes in Delhi and 108 tonnes in Pondicherry made from May, 1990 onwards.

Note: Levy sugar allotments are not based on demands received from the State Governments/Union Territories.

Incidence of Malaria

*95. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Malaria reported during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the incidence of Malaria is increasing in India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to control the disease and amount earmarked for this purpose during 1992-93;

(e) whether according to a study by the Word Health Organisation, Malaria can be controlled but not eradicated;

(f) whether the WHO has suggested any integrated strategy to control the disease;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether India has sought any assistance from WHO in this regard; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The number of malaria cases reported by the State/UT Governments during the last two years is given in the Statement attached.

(b) No, Sir. Although the incidence of Malaria significantly declined from the peak of 6.47 million cases in 1976, it has stabilised at a level of around of around 2 million cases in the last few years.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b)

(d) During the 8th Five Year Plan period (1992-97) it is proposed to adopt a selective approach by judicious use of anti-vector and

anti-parasite measures in different malaria areas, based on endemicity of disease, vector resistance to the use of insecticides and drug resistance to the parasite. In the hard core hilly areas with a concentration of tribal population it is proposed to implement a strategy which would emphasize early detection and treatment of cases to interrupt transmission of the malaria parasite as well as adopt environmentally sound methods to control mosquitos. It is proposed to enhance community participation through education, involvement of community volunteers and by employing and training workers from the community. It is also proposed to strengthen laboratory services and surveillance capacity. Alternative methods of malaria control will also be attempted through biological, environmental and personal protection methods.

An outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been earmarked as Central share for implementing the malaria control programme in 1992–93.

(e) to (i). After a global review of the malaria situation, the World Health Organisation has emphasised the need to reorient the strategy for malaria control based on the following four broad elements:

- prompt diagnosis and treatment of cases.
- effective vector control.
- prevention and control of epidemics.
- effective programme management.

Assistance from W.H.O. will be obtained for organising training, conducting group educational activities and for procurement of essential supplies required for control of malaria.

STATEMENT

Epidemiological Situation

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Prov)			1991		
		+Ve Cases	P.f cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f cases	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82,510	32,815	2	1,04,483	41,659	5	75,793	30,322	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,865	2,725	—	18,227	2,205	1	4,262	429	NR
3.	Assam	62,274	39,757	6	60,282	34,633	16	80,640	53,528	9
4	Bihar	40,001	27,710	13	27,227	17,315	2	24,150	13,161	NR
5.	Goa	4,495	588	—	4,890	371	1	2,681	438	Nil
6.	Gujarat	5,98,653	1,84,137	60	5,15,926	1,42,391	84	3,92,756	1,17,281	10
7.	Haryana	23,711	678	_	50,381	3,616	—	33,936	1,130	Nil
8.	Himahal Pradesh	8.589	14	—	14,379	30	—	19,696	12	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,068	101	—	5,481	223	—	4,608	10	Nil
10.	Karnataka	1,[illegible],693	29,420	—	74,012	23,209	—	31,985	6,768	8
11.	Kerala	6,126	157	1	6,411	209	1	57,596	212	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Prov)			1991		
		+Ve Cases	P.f cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f cases	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,52,886	1,04,811	16	2,24,502	1,09,477	3	96,871	53,720	26
13.	Maharashtra	1,22,314	37,724	8	1,13,266	35,596	6	1,27,861	43,910	7
14.	Manipur	957	395	2	601	275	—	566	281	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	10,701	7,767	—	8,207	5,691	—	5,445	4,148	Nil
16.	Mizoram	18,517	9,208	17	13,825	6,125	8	7,161	4,322	10
17.	Nagaland	3,051	843	—	1,603	332	—	1,886	434	NR
18.	Orissa	2,60,815	2,23,364	118	2,37,994	2,01,218	147	2,76,002	2,31,257	15
19.	Punjab	32,146	833	2	29,336	579	—	36,640	365	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1,12,316	24,069	1	85,864	19,479	65	63,022	10,638	NR
21.	Sikkim	30	5	—	17	4	—	26	4	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	90,478	4,244	—	1,20,029	7,089	—	1,20,591	8,611	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Prov)			1991		
		+Ve Cases	P.f cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f cases	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Tripura	5,991	1,726	5	6,633	5,068	4	2,005	1,487	NR
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,01,815	6,601	—	1,03,222	7,645	—	98,109	8,668	Nil
25.	West Bengal	18,822	5,820	16	27,531	3,690	4	25,874	5,072	NR
26.	A & N Islands	2,655	560	1	2,391	427	—	1,450	243	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	15,405	5	—	26,813	94	—	25,628	31	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	4,741	68	—	5,015	189	—	2,947	53	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	784	46	—	801	55	—	8,491	24	Nil
30.	Delhi	10,761	32	—	12,044	89	—	8,491	24	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1989			1990 (Prov)			1991		
		+Ve Cases	P.f cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f. cases	Deaths	+Ve cases	P.f cases	Deaths
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Lakshadweep	4	Nil	—	6	Nil	—	4	—	NR
32.	Pondicherry	541	1	—	389	1	—	450	1	NR
33.	Coal fields	104	12	—	97	5	1	12	4	Nil
	Total	20,22,809 or say 20 lakhs	7,46,236 or say 7.5 lakhs	268	19,01,887 or say 19 lakhs	6,69,439 or say 6.7 lakhs	348	15,81,762 or say 16 lakhs	5,96,597 or say 6 lakhs	86